



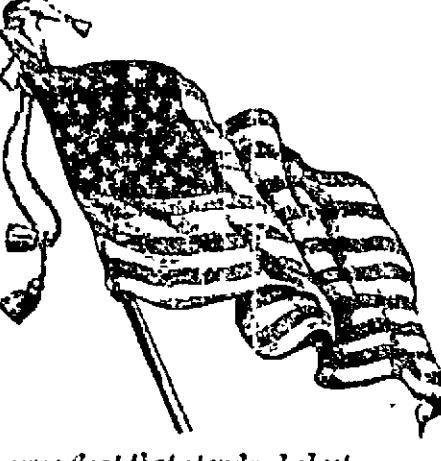


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Friday Evening, Oct. 24, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**I. C. BLOOM,**  
of Rock County.

FOR SENATE,  
**W. M. A. LAWRENCE.**

## Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Orn, Fort, Union, Magnolia and Janesville.

**JONATHAN CORY,** of Center.

SECOND DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Linton.

**JOSEPH SPAULDING,** of Harmony.

THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and Prairie.

**JACOB FOWLE,** of Bradford.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the city of Beloit and towns of Beloit and Beloit.

**CORNELIUS M. TEEBET,** of Beloit.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Janesville.

**A. C. BATES,** of Janesville.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Rock and Spring Valley.

**JOHN L. V. THOMAS,** of Newark.

County Ticktock.

FOR SHIRLEY,

**REUBEN T. PEMBERTON,** of Johnstown.

CLEER OF THE COURT.

**LEVI ALDEN,** of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,

**G. C. KEELER,** of Beloit.

TREASURER,

**S. H. HOLDREDE, JR.** of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

**JOHN R. BENNETT,** of Janesville.

CLEER OF THE BOARD,

**S. L. JAMES,** of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,

**S. D. LOCKE,** of Johnstown.

CORONER,

**S. C. BURNHAM,** of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,

**W. M. A. NORTON,** of Center.

The Monitor and the City Printing—Unmitigated Lying.

The Monitor devotes several articles to the the city and county printing which contain more reckless falsehoods than we have seen elsewhere lately. The occasion for this misrepresentation is the introduction of the following preamble and order into the common council of this city, at a special meeting last Monday evening:

Whereas, The city of Janesville has paid the Gazette \$1,000 on the 14th day of April last, about the sum of \$200 for printing, and

Whereas said Gazette office has now before the common council another bill of \$1,000, or thereabouts, and

Resolved, That the common council of the city of Janesville, That, on and after the first day of November next, all new publishing and printing for said city be done under contract with a lowest bidder. Therefor,

Ordered, That the proprietors of a newspaper published in said city to deliver it to him, or before the 23d day of October instant, sealed proposals for the publishing of all matter that said newspaper may contain, and that the sum of all bills be reckoned by said printer for the term of one year, commencing with the said first day of November next; and that said clerk lay said proposals before this body at its next meeting, with the understanding that the same will be rejected, and that they shall apply the last sum, or such sum for advertising for first insertion and for each subsequent insertion, and the less sum for printing per full page, full page also full sheet for first quote, and for each additional quote and fraction.

The best answer to the assertion contained in the preamble to the order is a statement of what we have actually received. On the 5th of June last, orders were issued to the Gazette office for \$357.75 for advertising the delinquent tax list of the city last December. On the 21st of August last, other orders amounting to \$173.33 were issued to us for the incidental printing and advertising of the city—amounting to \$533.30, instead of "about the sum of \$800 for printing," as asserted in the preamble. This is all that has been paid us "since the 15th of April last," and it includes our entire bill against the city for the year from August 1, 1861, to August 1, 1862, except \$43.50 charged by the board of education, and the bill of about \$800 in the second paragraph of the preamble, this bill being for advertising the re-assessed taxes. So that our whole bill against the city for one year, for its ordinary printing and advertising, is \$574.60, of which \$357.75 was for tax advertising. This tax advertising, it will be remembered, is a charge upon the property advertised, and the city itself receives not only the principal but twenty-five per cent. interest upon the money advanced to pay for it. No one knew these facts better, or might have known them, if he taken the trouble to enquire, or had the disposition to tell the truth about them, than Ald. Winans, who is chairman of the finance committee and has audited all the bills presented by us. It is very true that we have "another bill of \$800 or thereabouts" now unadjusted before the council for advertising the re-assessed taxes of the years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857; but it is also true that this amount is chargeable upon the property advertised, and that the charge has been incurred under circumstances that never before occurred and are not likely to again occur in the existence of the city. The fees for this and other tax advertising are prescribed by a general statute of the state, over which the council has no more control than over the payment of judicial salaries, and possesses no more control over the treasurer who order their publication than over the governor of the state. These treasurers are elected by the people, and are as independent in their sphere of action as the common council as the com-

Milton Meeting—Change of Time.

The republican meeting advertised to be held at Milton on Friday, Oct. 31, 1862, has been changed to Saturday evening, November 1st, 1862, at seven o'clock.

CAPT. GEO. B. ELY.—We are gratified in learning that there is a very general feeling among our citizens in favor of Capt. Ely's being promoted. We are very sure that his services in the cause of the country entitle him to the favorable consideration of the governor, and should there be a place vacant above the rank of the captain now holds, we hope, for ourselves, and we are sure that the people here, generally, concur in this, that Capt. Ely may have it.

It is not too much to say that he has at all times stood foremost among the active and brave in the cause. He was among the first to offer his services, and he went with the notorious Second, from the first fight in which it was engaged, to the end of the great battle of Antietam, in which he was wounded. He is now home, to recover from his wound, and we trust that he may soon return sound and well, to the seat of war, with a commission of promotion in his pocket.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 21st.

Ohio Congressmen Elected.

The following are elected members of the next congress from this state:

1st district, \*Geo. H. Pendleton.

2d " Alex. Long.

3d " Robert C. Schenck.

4th " J. F. McKinley.

5th " F. C. LeBlond.

6th " A. White.

7th " S. S. Cox.

8th " Wm. Johnson.

9th " W. P. Noble.

10th " \*James M. Ashley.

11th " W. A. Hutchins.

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13th " John O'Neil.

14th " George Blas.

15th " James R. Morris.

16th " J. W. White.

17th " E. R. Eckley.

18th " Rufus P. Spaulding.

19th " J. A. Garfield.

Those in Italics are republicans. Those marked thus \* are members of the present congress. The house stands 14 democratic, 5 republicans.

TALL CORN.—Mr. J. G. Heacock of the town of Janesville has left at our office a specimen of white dent corn, of exceeding large growth for this State. The stalks measure thirteen feet in height, each one bearing four heavy ears, the lowest of which is seven feet from the roots of the stalk. Can any one in Rock County beat this?

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The emancipationists in Missouri are strongly advocating an extension of the effects of the President's proclamation to that state, and propose to address the President to that subject through petitions, which will undoubtedly receive hosts of signatures. The disposition in that state is to end slavery very speedily.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

## Speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

[Continued from first page.]

Then why is it that these democrats who have gotten up this party organization in Illinois stultify themselves as they do when they oppose the execution of this law? They claim to be the peculiar friends of the constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Yes, they used to be earnest for the execution of the fugitive slave law; when a negro broke loose and was likely to escape. [Applause and laughter.] Now let them be equally zealous for the execution of the law that protects and gives freedom to the escaped slave. [Great applause.] This constitutional objection is but a pretext set up in favor of traitors in arms against the government. Have I not made good the charge that this democratic organization is opposed to the efficient prosecution of this war, ["yes, yes,"] whatever they may say in general resolutions? [A voice: "I believe it before."] There is a great many men who do not believe it—men who are deceived by these general resolutions. I do not think there is any very large portion of the people of this state who would sustain a party organization if they were satisfied its object was to embarrass the government and prevent putting down the rebellion by force of arms, waging the patience of the country, that by and, by them might bring about a compromise which would make the north subject to the south, or end in the permanent disruption of the government. I cannot believe that there are many men who would sustain a party that came out openly and avowed that this was its object. But if this is not its object what is its organization for? Why do its representatives men oppose every measure calculated to put down the rebellion? Can you name an efficient measure they are for? They charge the responsibility of the war upon us. They say that the administration is incapable and weak; that we have been in power for the last year and a half, have been furnished with all the men and means that were needed, and still the rebellion is not suppressed. They say, get out of the way and let the democratic party, which has carried the country safely through three wars, come into power. At the same time they insist that we have as leaders for the army none but democrats. [Laughter.] If it be true that all the men and means necessary to put down this rebellion have been furnished, and democrat, have been leading our armies, why has it not been crushed, unless those leaders are in fault? [Laughter and cheers.] You ask why we do not remove these leaders? But what a clamor do you democrats raise the moment a word is said about urging their leaders forward or supplanting them by men who have the disposition to move forward, and are earnest and prompt in their efforts to suppress this rebellion. These democrats are ready to attack republican generals, and they are ready to attack some democratic generals if they fight. [Great laughter and applause.] But you never hear them complain of a democratic general who had accomplished nothing for months. These are the men who are specially applauded. You hear no complaints from democrats that we had an army of more than 100,000 men after the battle of Shiloh, which accomplished nothing from the constitutionality of this measure. [Applause.] They are pursuing a very strange course. They occupy themselves chiefly in interposing pleas in behalf of traitors. It is not a singular exhibition to see a democrat in Chicago interposing a plea in behalf of Jefferson Davis, lest he should be deprived of his slaves? Did Jeff. Davis ever ask this democrat to interpose the plea of unconstitutional to protect him in his negro? No, he despises the constitution, tramples it under foot, denies any allegiance to it, and is engaged in overturning it, and slaying your son and mine in order to accomplish his object. Yet, unshamed, without fear or reward, and with I wish I could say without the hope or promise thereof, we find these democrats interposing this objection. [Laughter and applause.]

We are, however, occupying too much space with this branch of our subject, and we must close it with the single and demonstrable fact that the city printing and advertising, (exclusive of the tax advertising,) is not far from \$200 a year. For this printing, which will not probably exceed \$50 until the 1st of April next, we have a legal contract, and yet Ald. Winans and his democratic associates, aided by Ald. McClellan, are willing to subject the city to the risk of the expenses and costs of a suit for violation of contract if they can give it to the Monitor. Conscientious guardians of the public interest, all of them!

We shall notice to-morrow some other matters introduced by the Monitor, and its statements in relation to the county printing and advertising, which are equally distorted and false as those in relation to the city printing. We choose to forbear allusion to it, or to publish the production of Ald. Winans when we published the other proceeding of the council, because we then had no time to expose its character and objects, and we well knew the Monitor would give us the opportunity. The intimation that we desired to suppress any information on this subject is as false as any of the other assertions of the Monitor. We think the Monitor will have more reason than ourselves to wish for silence before we get through with it.

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in learning that there is a very general

feeling among our citizens in favor of Capt. Ely's being promoted. We are very

sure that his services in the cause of the

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consideration of the governor, and should there be a

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It is not too much to say that he has at

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From the Cincinnati Commercial, 21st.

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The following are elected members of the

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1st district, \*Geo. H. Pendleton.

2d " Alex. Long.

3d " Robert C. Schenck.

4th " J. F. McKinley.

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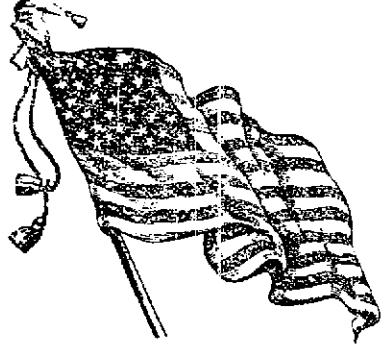
19th " J. A. Garfield.

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## Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**I. C. SLOAN**,  
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,  
**W. A. LAWRENCE**.

## Assembly Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**I. C. SLOAN**,  
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,  
**W. A. LAWRENCE**.

## County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**REUBEN T. PEMER**, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE COURT,  
**LEVI ALDEN**, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,  
**C. C. KEELER**, of Beloit.

TREASURER,  
**S. HOLDREDE, JR.**, of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
**JOHN R. BENNETT**, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,  
**S. L. JAMES**, of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,  
**S. D. LOCKE**, of Johnstown.

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The Monitor devotes several articles to the Gazette and the city and county printing which contain more reckless falsehoods than we have seen elsewhere lately. The occasion for this misrepresentation is the introduction of the following preamble and order into the common council of this city, at a special meeting last Monday evening:

Whereas, the City of Janesville has paid the Gazette office, since the 15th day of April last, about the sum of \$200 for printing and

Whereas, Said Gazette office has now before the common council another bill of \$30, or thereabouts, and

Whereas, Economy should be our aim, and particularly in view of the present heavy taxes, state and national, paid and to be paid by the people, therefore it is

Resolved, by the common council of the city of Janesville, that on and after the first day of November next, the Gazette office shall be under contract with the lowest bidder. Therefore,

Ordered, That the clerk of said city forthwith notify and request the proprietors of a newspaper published in the city of Janesville, to withdraw their bill of October instant, sealed proposal for the publishing of all matter that said city may require to be published, and for the printing of all blanks required by said city for the Gazette office, for each month, for advertising, and the least sum for printing for full quire foolscap size full sheet for first quire, and for each additional quire and fraction.

The best answer to the assertion contained in the preamble to this order is a statement of what we have actually received. On the 5th of June last, orders were issued to the Gazette office for \$357.75 for advertising the delinquent tax list of the city last December. On the 21st of August last, other orders amounting to \$173.35 were issued to us for the incidental printing and advertising of the city—amounting to \$531.10, instead of "about the sum of \$800 for printing," as asserted in the preamble. This is all that has been paid us "since the 15th of April last," and included our entire bill against the city for the year from August 1, 1861, to August 1, 1862, except \$13.50 charged to the board of education, and the bill of about \$800 in the second paragraph of the preamble, this bill being for advertising the re-assessed taxes. So that our whole bill against the city for one year, for its ordinary printing and advertising, is \$574.60, of which \$357.75 was for tax advertising. This tax advertising, it will be remembered, is a charge upon the property advertised, and the city itself receives not only the principal but twenty-five per cent. interest upon the money advanced to pay for it. No one knew these facts better, or might have known them, if he taken the trouble to inquire, or had the disposition to tell the truth about them, than Ald. Winans, who is chairman of the finance committee and has audited all the bills presented by us. It is very true that we have "another bill of \$800 or thereabouts" now unsubmitted before the council for advertising the reassessed delinquent taxes of the years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857; but it is also true that this amount is chargeable upon the property advertised, and that the charge has been incurred under circumstances that never before occurred and are not likely to again occur in the existence of the city. The fees for this and other tax advertising are prescribed by a general statute of the state, over which the council has no more control than over the payment of judicial salaries, and possesses no more control over the treasurers who order their publication than over the governor of the state. These treasurers are elected by the people, and are as independent in their sphere of action as the common council as the com-

mon council is independent of the treasurers.

In view of these facts what is the character of the statements of the Monitor that \$1600 has been taken out of the pockets of the tax payers of this city and put into the pockets of the Gazette in less than six months and the impression sought to be made by it? We understand fully the object of the Monitor and Ald. Winans in their action in this matter. It is to make a point against Ald. Bates as a candidate for the assembly, and create a prejudice against the Gazette which shall ensure to the pecuniary benefit of the Monitor. There is, moreover, a little item of history about this question which the occasion will properly bring before the people of this city. Some time since, and long after the Gazette had been formally voted the official paper of the city, the democratic members of the council took advantage of the absence of one of our friends and Ald. Winans introduced an order appointing the Monitor the official paper, *without any condition or limitation whatever*, removing us without notice or without alleging anything whatever against the manner in which we had discharged our duties. To defeat this movement, Ald. Bates moved to let the city printing to the lowest bidder, and Ald. Winans, Ald. Patten and Ald. Shelton, the democratic members of the council, voted directly against the proposition, because it would defeat their plan to give the Monitor the patronage it so eagerly desired, and which in their and its opinion it is now such a gross outrage and abuse for us to receive. Ald. Winans carried his friendship for the Monitor and hostility to us so far, when a question was pending at a subsequent meeting of the council in connection with giving us a specific and direct contract for the work, as to resort to the extreme measure of leaving the council and breaking up a quorum. This was the conduct of the great "economist" from the 1st ward.

We are, however, occupying too much space with this branch of our subject, and we must close it with the single and demonstrable fact, that the city printing and advertising, (exclusive of the tax advertising,) is not far from \$200 a year. For this printing, which will not probably exceed \$50 until the 1st of April next, we have a legal contract, and yet Ald. Winans and his democratic associates, aided by Ald. McChesney, are willing to subject the city to the risk of the expenses and costs of a suit for violation of contract if they can give it to the Monitor. Conscientious guardians of the public interest, all of them!

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It is not too much to say that he has at all times stood foremost among the active and brave in the cause. He was among the first to offer his services, and he went with the Glorious Second, from the first fight in which it was engaged, to the end of the great battle of Antietam, in which he was wounded. He is now home, to recover from his wound, and we trust that he may soon return, sound and well, to the seat of war, with a commission of promotion in his pocket.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 22d.

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2d " Alex. Long.  
3d " Robert C. Schenck.  
4th " J. F. McKinney.  
5th " F. C. LeBlond.  
6th " A. White.  
7th " \*S. S. Cox.  
8th " Wm. Johnson.  
9th " \*W. P. Noble.  
10th " \*James M. Ashley.  
11th " W. A. Hatchins.  
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19th " J. A. Garfield.

Those in Ohio are republican. Those marked thus \* are members of the present congress. The house stands 14 democrats, 5 republicans.

TALL CORN.—Mr. J. G. Heacock of the town of Janesville has left at our office a specimen of white dent corn, of exceeding large growth for this State. The stalks measure thirteen feet in height, each one bearing four heavy ears, the lowest of which is seven feet from the roots of the stalk. Can any one in Rock County beat this?

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## Speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

[Continued from first page.] Then why is it that these democrats who have gotten up this party organization in Illinois stultify themselves as they do when they oppose the execution of this law? They claim to be the peculiar friends of the constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Yes, they used to be earnest for the execution of the fugitive slave law when a negro broke loose and was likely to escape. [Applause and laughter.] Now let them be equally zealous for the execution of the law that protects and gives freedom to the escaped slave. [Great applause.] This constitutional objection is but a pretext set up in favor of traitors in arms against the government. Have I not made good the charge that this democratic organization is opposed to the efficient prosecution of this war, ["yes, yes,"] whatever they may say in general resolutions. [A voice: "I believed it before."] There are a great many men who did not believe it—men who are deceived by these general resolutions. I do not think there is any very large portion of the people of this state who would sustain a party organization if they were satisfied its object was to embarrass the government and prevent putting down the rebellion by force of arms, wearing out the patience of the country, that by and, by they might bring about a compromise which would make the north subject to the south, or end in the permanent disruption of the government. I cannot believe that there are many men who would sustain a party that came out openly and avowed that this was its object. But if this is not its object what is its organization for? Why do its representative men oppose every measure calculated to put down the rebellion? Can you name an efficient measure they are for? They charge the responsibility of the war upon us. They say that the administration is impotent and weak, that we have been in power for the last year and a half, have been furnished with all the men and means that were needed, and still the rebellion is not suppressed. They say, get out of the way and let the democratic party, which has carried the country safely through three wars, come into power. At the same time they insist that we have as leaders for the army none but democrats. [Laughter.] If it be true that all the men and means necessary to put down this rebellion have been furnished, and democrats; have been leading our armies, why has it not been crushed, unless those leaders are in fault? [Laughter and cheers.] You ask why we do not remove these leaders? But what a clamor do you democrats raise the moment a word is said about urging their leaders forward or supplanting them by men who have the disposition to move forward, and are earnest and prompt in their efforts to suppress this rebellion. These democrats are ready to attack republican generals, and they are ready to attack some democratic generals—if they fight. [Great laughter and applause.] But you never heard them complain of a democratic general who had accomplished nothing for months. These are the men who are specially applauded. You hear no complaints from democrats that we had an army of more than 100,000 men after the battle of Shiloh which accomplished nothing from that time until within a few weeks. That army has been mostly under Buell. Did you ever hear them complain of his inaction, or that 200,000 of our men lay on the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Washington, for six months without moving at all; or that since the battles in Maryland where, it is claimed, we gained great victories, the great general in command, who won these great victories a month ago, has not seen fit to do anything since. Whose fault is that? If we have such great victories it is the way to take advantage of them to allow the enemy time to recuperate and make it necessary to fight another battle? I have never heard complaints from any one of these democrats who charge imbecility upon the administration against any general for inaction. I have heard complaints of active generals who were democrats. There is Gen. Pope, who fought nearly all the time he was in command on the Potomac. He is a democrat, but he has not won favor from these men, nor do they complain that he was not sustained by the troops of thousands of men within hearing of his guns for forty days. The responsibility for not having crushed this rebellion earlier, if the argument made by the democrats be correct, rests upon the generals in command. If they say the republican party is responsible for having these generals in command, I reply they were placed there out of deference to them. They have urged that they should be continued in command. They have complained if anything was said about their removal and the substitution of others. They have incurred whenever any steps were taken to make the prosecution of the war more efficient.

The result, then, of this investigation of the condition of our armies and the course which the representatives of this democratic organization have taken is, that they oppose any efficient steps and throw obstacles in the way of any measure proposed by the administration to bring the war to a close. We have, then, a right to infer that their object is to interfere with the administration's efforts to deprive the rebels of their slaves, to deprive them of the means of raising an army, and to render the war less effective.

What part of the proclamation do they mean? The part which directs the execution of this confederation? I have already shown that that law is constitutional. But they object to the other part that declares that next January the slaves in the states then in rebellion shall be declared free. My fellow democrat, if you are disturbed about that, come right along with us. We have sufficient armies in the field, and democratic generals at the head. Let us urge them to advance to-morrow, and next week, and the week after that, and before Christmas, to put down the rebellion, let us unite in congress, where the war power is vested by the constitution, and pass a law to make the proclamation legal. [Long continued applause.] There is no trouble about it if these democrats were as astute in hunting for the means of crushing the rebellion as they are in inventing plies and excuses for rebels, they would not be troubled about the constitutionality of this measure. [Applause.] They are pursuing a very strange course. They occupy themselves chafing in interposing plies in behalf of traitors. Is it not a singular exhibition to see a democrat in Chicago interposing a plow in behalf of Jefferson Davis lest he should be deprived of his slaves? Did Jeff. Davis ever ask this democrat to interpose the plow in the constitution to protect him in his negroes? He despises the constitution, tramples it under foot, denies any allegiance to it, and is engaged in overturning it, and slaying your son and mine in order to accomplish his object. Yet, quashed, with out few or reward, and I wish I could say without the hope or promise thereof, we find these democrats interposing this objection. [Laughter and applause.]

Fellow citizens, if our policy prevails and we are urging the execution of such measures as will speedily open the Mississippi to commerce.

Accounts from Mexico show that the constituted authorities are making the best preparations in their power to resist the further invasion of that country by the French.

The correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Bolivar Heights, 23d, says more than half of the army is now under command of Gen. Burnside. In addition to his own corps, the 2d, the commanders of the 2d and 12th report to him. The 2d, late Sumner's, is under Maj. Gen. Conch; the 12th, Banks', was assigned, three days ago, to Maj. Gen. Slocum; but while all these corps are under Burnside, the three remaining ones to the north and west of us, the 1st, 3d and 6th, are commanded respectively by Fitz. John Porter, Reynolds and Franklin, who continue to report directly to Gen. McClellan. The current belief is that when the army of the Potomac moves it will move in two bodies, one commanded by Burnside and the other by McClellan, one to take the enemy in front and the other in flank, is probably only an inference drawn from this arrangement.

A number of merchants and business men are urging the execution of such measures as will speedily open the Mississippi to commerce.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Bills

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 6th,

1862—

Chicago, through, Arrive. Close. Depart.

" " " " " 11:00 P.M. 1:15 P.M.

Duluth, through, " " " " " 12:00 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

Milwaukee, through, " " " " " 10:30 P.M. 11:00 P.M.

" " " " " 1:30 A.M. 1:15 P.M.

Madison, through, " " " " " 9:30 P.M. 11:00 P.M.

" " " " " 10:15 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

Mount and west, " " " " " 10:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

Belvidere and west, " " " " " 10:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

Western mail, Milwaukee, " " " " " 10:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

At Grand Haven, 3:10 A.M. 1:45 P.M.

Orchard Mallot, 7:45 A.M. 1:45 P.M.

Waukesha, 7:45 A.M. 1:45 P.M.

Overland to Milwaukee, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.

Overland to Milwaukee, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 A.M. and arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Overland to Milwaukee, Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Gov. Randall.

Dispatches from Washington state that Ex Gov. Randall has been appointed First Assistant Postmaster General, in place of John A. Kasson, elected to congress from Iowa.

Proceedings of the Council.

REGULAR MEETING,

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 23d, 1862.

Present—The Mayor, and all the aldermen but Mr. Shelton.

Several accounts were presented and referred.

A bill of \$9 from W. E. Jones was allowed on the 3d ward fund, and one of \$6, \$6 in favor of L. Smith on the bridge fund.

A petition from citizens of East Water street, in the 3d ward, to grade the street, was referred to Ald. Bates to ascertain if it was signed by a majority of residents on the street.

W. A. Eager, special police constable, was authorized to answer to complaints in the police court.

An order was passed authorizing the aldermen of the 3d ward to contract with Wm. A. Lawrence and J. W. Allen to do the work on South Third street.

Adjourned.

Letter from Mr. Bates.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

I ask permission, through your columns, to answer a few interrogatories propounded to me by the Monitor, of this morning, in an article entitled "Returning the Compliment."

This article, I am told by the friends of the Monitor, was written by Mr. Winans, who acts as the "lick-spitt" for the Monitor. This same Winans introduced the resolution referred to by him in the council solely for political effect. The resolution was very properly voted down. Mr. Winans himself, early in the month of April last, voted with others for a resolution adopting the Gazette as the official paper of the city to do the city printing. This contract he well knew was valid and binding upon the city, as well as upon the Gazette. His later effort to authorize the printing to be done by the Monitor would, if he had been successful, resulted in the city having to pay two bills for the same work—one to the Gazette and one to the Monitor.

In September last, Mr. Winans introduced an order before the council authorizing the city printing to be done by the Monitor. While the resolution was pending, I claimed that in my judgment there was a contract between the city and the Gazette. I, however, offered an amendment to Mr. Winans' resolution, in effect that the clerk should receive bids from the Gazette and the Monitor, and that the printing should be let by contract to the lowest bidder, accompanying the resolution with the remark that I believed the contract then existing between the city and the Gazette was valid and binding, but in the meantime an examination on that point could be made. On this amendment this honest alderman Winans, who pays no taxes, but has a great anxiety to look after the interest of the Monitor, voted against letting the printing by contract to the lowest bidder, but was willing to give the work to the Monitor without any restriction as to price, although the city would be still liable to the Gazette.

I think the tax-payers must come to no other conclusion than that Winans offered the last resolution well knowing that the city could not with safety relet the city printing, and that he did it for political effect and not for the interest of tax-payers.

I am asked the question in the article referred to, if I have any interest in the Gazette office? I am also asked to inform the people how, as a member of the council, I have always succeeded in keeping city orders at a discount in the people's hands and at par in my own?

In answer, I freely state, that I have no pecuniary interest in the Gazette, nor never had. I further state that I have never purchased a city order for less than one hundred cents on the dollar; consequently I could have no object in keeping the price up or down.

I am also asked if my offer, on a late occasion, to take a certain printing contract, was merely made to show my zeal in the cause, or was I authorized, as a printer, etc., to enter into the engagement for the Gazette. I will freely state that I never made any proposition of the character referred to, for myself or for the Gazette.

I find on close examination of the article censuring me, that I am not in terms accused of any of the offenses therein charged. I am only asked the questions why such things exist, which is the coward's way of making an attack.

In conclusion I have only to say, knowing the character of the man who wrote the article in the Monitor, that he himself does not believe the charges of any importance except for political purposes. He only makes them public for the same reasons which induced him to introduce the order in the council to change the printing, it being for political effect.

It is kindly intimated that when I have answered these questions to the satisfaction of the public, there are some others of an equally pertinent character to propound. The writer is now at liberty to make his next statement.

A. C. BATES.

## MARRIED.

At Kenosha, on the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Blaik, Mr. CHRISTIAN CADY of Boston, and Miss SOPHRONA BLAINE, of the former place.

## DIED.

At Milwaukee, Wis., October 31, 1862, after a brief illness of typhus, MARY LUCILLE, young daughter of Edmund and Louisa Demarest, aged seven years and 9 months.

Also, at Evansville, Wis., October 17th, suddenly, of the disease, Diphtheria, CHARLOTTE, second daughter of Edmund and Louisa Demarest, aged 18 years and 8 months.

" God gives us love. Something to love He lends us; but when love is gone To expenses, that on which it thrives Falls off, and love is left alone."

" Sleeps sweetly tender heart, in peace; Sleep, holy, mild, blessed soul; While the star born, the moon increases, And the great onward roll."

" Sleep to the end true soul and sweet, Nothing comes to these now or strange, Sleep full of rest from head to feet; Is still dry, secure of change."

## COMMERCIAL.

### Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

### HUMPHREY & GRAY.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, October 21, 1862.

Owing to the unfavorable weather receipts of wheat were light to day, about 1500 bushels changed hands at a range of \$0.02 to \$0.03 for fair shipping to choice mills in spring. Receipts of other grain were light and market unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white 90c; 90c; good to extra mill spring, \$1.02; fair to good shipping grades, 80c; rejected qualities, 70c.

WHEAT—prime 90c; 90c; common to fair 80c; for fair shipping to choice mills, 70c.

RYE—white 80c; 80c; good to extra mill spring, \$1.02; fair to good shipping grades, 70c.

RYE—prime 80c; 80c; common to fair 70c.

BARLEY—prime 80c; 80c; common to fair 70c.

PEAS—light 80c; 80c; good to extra mill spring, \$1.02; fair to good shipping grades, 70c.

PEAS—prime 80c; 80c; common to fair 70c.

WHEAT—green, 80c; 80c; fair to good shipping to choice mills, 70c.

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